NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIS EVENING-THE BLACK CROOK-Great Parisieume Baller WALLACK'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING-ADANGEROUS GAME. Mr. J. W. Wallack.

BROADWAY THRATER.

THES EVENING-THE FAIRY CIRCLE; Or, CON O'LAWLAN'S SERAM - CUSTOM OF THE COUNTRY. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Fullams.

NEW-YORK THEATER.
THIS EVENING—KENILWORTH (Burlesque)—THE PRETTY BORSE BREAKER. 'Lady Don.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
THIS EVENING-STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

DAY AND EVENING—CURISTIAN MARTERS—TWO HUND-RED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES—VAN AMBURGH'S COLLEC-TION OF WILD ANIMALS. BOWERY THEATER.

THUS EVENING - O'NEAL THE GREAT - THE EXILE'S DAUGHTER. Mr. W. H. Whalley, Miss Fanny Herring.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
THIS EVENING—SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER—ACRO BATIC AND EQUESTRIAN FRATS. New-York Circus Troupe.

GERMAN STADT THEATER.
THIS EVENING-DON CARLOS-Mr. Bognmil

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS EVENING—TWELFTH MOXDAY POPULAR CONCERT—Hass. Parepa, Mr. Hill, Mr. Mills, Mr. Ross, Mr. Colby. STRINWAY'S ROOMS.
THIS AFTERNOON—SEVERINI AND PEASES THIRD MORNING CONCERT—Miss Mathla Teedt, Mr. G. W. Colby.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
THIS EVENING — CINIER-LEON — MADAGASCAR BALLET

THIS EVENING-M. BASTZ, THE HAUSIONIST. Protein THIS EVENING—DR. INCUBARD'S POPULAR LECTURES ON PHE LAWS OF HEALTH.

THUS EVENING-BUNYAN TABLEAUX. Corner Twenty-third-st. PHETH-AVE OPERA HOUSE.

FACUT RACE. Griffin & Christy's Minstrels. New Acts, Music. Singling, Osachug, etc.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

DAT AND EVENING—Bose Bonbear's "Horse Fair," etc., at Desby's Art Rooms, No 5th Broadway, be Hassie's "Admiral Farraguis". Fleet Passing the Forts at New-Oriesus," at Studio Building, No. 5t West Tenth-st.

Business Notices.

AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCHES. THE REST IN THE WORLD.

The GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY The GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY SUPERSMITTS of Providence, R. L., inform the trade that they are producing the ELECTROPLYTES GOODS, comprising full. DUNNER and The BREVERS and TABLE WARM of every description of a very superior quality, and of near and elegant designs. The base is Nickel Silver, upon which is a deposit of Fure Silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from branty of design and superior fluids are undistinguishable from it.

The Gorsam Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high regulation they have established in the production of Nouri Silvers Warz, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully unstain that repotation by the production of ELECTROPLAYER WARRS of such quality and extreme durability as will immre entire estimated in the parchaser. All stricks basis by them are stamped thus:

CONTAMAPOLO

THE MOST IMPORTANT ACQUISITION FOR ALL SUFFICIENCE ERON CONSUMPTION

RED WING, Minn., Jan. 16, 1967. Dexu Mir. Horr: I was very agreeably surprised to learn by the papers that the genuine Hoov's Mart Extract Baverage of Healt's has been introduced into this country. This application is of the greatest importance to all suffering from Con-

My cousis, the Promise Coussian of-Medicine, Dr. Sandersloben, had beloweed me a long time upo of the autonishing remedial properties of this preparation; he had prescribed last Summer several dozen, and obtained the best results of its use. D. M. C. H. BLECKEN Hoff's Malt Extract Depot, No. 542 Broadway, opposite Barnum's. One dozen and upward delivered to any part of this city and suburbs

AN EXCELLENT ARTICLE.

Mus. Wisszow's Scornisc Streep is an excellent article for all discusses of children. It relies to the child from pain, regulates the stomach and housels, and, by giving health to the child, comforts and rests the mother. Buring the process of teething its value is inestimable; cores woul colle and griping in the howels. He suce and call for

"MRS. WINGOU'S SOOTHING STREE," having the far simile of " Crurus & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper

THE EURENA BRICK MACHINE makes 3,000 apleaded Brick per hour, with only mine men and one per house, or 1,220 per hour by steam power. Has no complex machiner to be offling out of order or normalized dorn. Its great simplicity was marceloss power communication spends of every expert, at sight. We challenge the world to produce its equal.

AHRAM Requa. General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, N. Y. THE FRANKLIN BRICK MACHINE,

Justly celebrated for perfect simplicity, great strength, and immension compressing power, is Granasyere, with eight men and two horses; a self-lamper the clay and make 2,000 to 3,500 elegant bricks per hour. J. H. RENICK, Proprietor No. 71 Broadway, N. Y., Room 28. WHILE WAITING FOR A COUGH "to go as it came," you are often sowing the seeds of Consumption. Better try a some JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a sure cure for all Coughs and Colds. Sol

METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY is fails effecting wonderful cursu. It acts like magic, both Chronic and Automators Rheumatism giving way before it. The afflicted are son to test.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.—The best ever DAME'S PULMO-BRONCHIAL TROCHES,

COLGATE'S HONEY TOHLET SOAP.

This celebrated Totler Sare, in such universal demand, is made from the contriber nationals to readilizative scenture, and entremely rescribed in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggiets and Faser Goods Dealers. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-The best in the world: Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous; the only perfect dye—black or braces. No disappointment, no rithenlous ticks. Genuine signed Wis. A. Bayestanose. At all Progrishs and Ferfancers.

ELLAPTIC S. M. Co.'s Lock-Stitch Sewing Magnesia, No. 549 Broadstar. Bighest premiums Maryland Institute N. Y. and Penn. State Febr. 1999.

FLORENCE
Reversible Feed Locksfitch
SECTION-MACHINES.
Best family machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. Co.,
No. 505 Brondway

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEW GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEW Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2.

"PALMER'S PATENT LIMBS, BEST!" LAST THE HOWE MACHINE CO.'S Lock-Stitch SEW

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BANDAGES, SUSPENSORY BANDAGES, SUSPENSORY & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Venezuat. Lady attendant. WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINE.-"Its seam is less liable to rip than the lock-affich."—["Judges' decision Grand Trial.] Send for samples of both stitches. SHE Broadway.

THE EXCISE LAW.

The following are the arrests made up to 11 o'clock last night for the offenses mentioned, no arrests having been made in those Precincts whose numbers are omitted: XVII XVIII XVIII XIX XXII XXVIII XXVIII XXVIII XXX

Total ... 34

DESCENT UPON DRAMATIC HALL-Last evening, Bergeant Looney and a squad of men visited the well known Dramatic Hall, Nos. 46 and 48 East Houston-st. and arrested the proprietor, Emil Unger, and a number of and arrested the proprietor, Emil Unger, and a number of persons whom they found there engaged rehearsing for an operatic performance. The following are the names of those arrested: Emil Unger, 30 years, Germany: Morris Pensinsky, 42 years, Germany; Morris Germany: John Sitbel, 45 years, Germany: Herman Mieking, 25 years, Germany; Emil Konesken, 25 years, Germany; Nieholas Nevers, 21 years, Germany; Marie Mills, 21 years, N. 8.; Carrie Hall, 22 years, N. 8.; Carrie Hall, 22 years, N. 8.; Carrie Hall, 22 years, N. 8. Emma Harpers, 22 years, N. 8. All the prisoners were locked up for the night in the Station-House.

ARMY GAZETTE.

OT TREESPAPE TO THE TREEVER. Brevet Brig. General R. S. Clarr. Assistant Quartermastic Gen-is ordered to proceed in Boston, Massachusetts, and relieve Breve Jor J. W. McKing. Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, who is or ed to report by letter to the Adjulant-General of the Army for furth

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1867.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE. DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per an WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per Advertising Rates DAILY TRIBUNE, 20 cents per line.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer-not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for

his good faith.
All business letters for this office should be addressed to "Tux Trim We cannet undertake to return rejected Communications

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE must be handed in To-Day.

We A letter on Life in Washington, Arizona and Idaho news, the Trial-Trip of the Dunder-berg, The Woman's Rights Conventions at Troy ory, The Woman's Lights Conventions at Troy and Newburgh, the Fire Investigation and other City News, and the Court Reports will be found on the second page. The Money article and Mar-kets are on the third page.

We print on the second page a brilliant chapter on social life in Washington. It has the merit of containing neither politics nor news, and is none the less entertaining on that ac-

According to Greek accounts, the Candians were bravely holding out at the end of January, and had gained several victories over the Turks. They are reported to have been invited to send delegates to Constantinople to treat with the Government.

The Kentuckians have been alert to take offense at the Reconstruction bill-witness the speech, which we print to-day, of the Chairman of their Democratic Convention. There is a still implacable spirit of the middle ages in Mr. Stevenson's somewhat bitter but not too loudly defiant speech. That of the Rebel Gen. Preston is about as moderate as we could expect. It is a plea for the Confederacy, and a demand for Rebel franchise.

The joint resolution forbidding the payment of claims accruing prior to the 13th of April, 1861, in favor of Rebels and their friends, was taken up in the Senate on Saturday, amended and passed. It was agreed that claims in favor of any person who does not prove to the proper accounting officer that he was opposed to the Rebellion, and in favor of its suppressionthough the application and meaning of the latter phrase is not perfectly clear-should be

For the first time the closing commercial intelligence of London and Liverpool has been published in New-York on the same day. The Cable dispatch which appeared in our second evening edition of Saturday, giving the closing quotations, could not have left London before four o'clock p.m., and yet was received in New-York at noon of the same day. This gives a little less than one hour for transmission between the two cities. This dispatch was immediately telegraphed to San Francisco, and would, probably, be published in the papers of that city at noon.

We have later news from Mexico, which fully confirms the report of the total defeat of Miramon, after a brief occupation of Zacatecas. The Liberal Generals are advancing from all sides against the City of Mexico, and Porfirio Diaz has even interrupted the regular communication between the City of Mexico and Puebla The French evacuated the city on the 5th, and the prominent adherents of the Emperor deemed it safest to leave with them. It was generally expected that in the course of a few weeks Juarez would again find himself in the City of Mexico at the head of the Republican Govern-

We have another batch of correspondence ssuing out of the wretched espionage system of the Secretary of State. Mr. Seward seems to have been circulating the McCracken story among all our diplomatic representatives abroad. Europe hears of it, and might take a lesson from our Secretary for the management of its own spy system, if it were not for the bad breeding displayed. Here in America we should certainly like to know what remains of the suppositious McCracken after Ministers Motley, Hale, Sandford, and Morris, and Consul-General Murphy, pronounce him with one voice a falsifier. They pay too much respect to his charges by denying them-and we should have been glad to find in their letters more of the tone which made Mr. Motley's so creditable to him and to the country.

We are almost sorry that the provision in the Indian Approfriation bill that no money for the Indian service in Colorado should be disbursed by the present agent, Mr. Alex. Cummings, was stricken from the bill, though there were obvious and good reasons for doing so. We are more interested to know that Mr. Sherman regards the whole of the patchy and ragged treaty system as a ruinous farce. Sixty pages of this appropriation bill are made up of itemseach of them heavy enough, we presume-for treaties 30 years old and moldy, made with tribes which are now dead. Mr. Sherman regards the system as a farce; we think it is a swindle, and a most extensive one. But, at all events, there is a general understanding that the curious system which we support in order to make our Indian wars as chronic as possible, should be put an end to speedily.

A Government vessel will, under a late joint resolution of Congress, leave this port in a few days, to carry free whatever may meantime be contributed by our citizens to feed the famishing poor at the South. The Commission are anxious that she shall be freighted with Corn and Meat to her utmost

We are amazed at the apathy with which the appeals hitherto made for our starving countrymen have been met. As yet, apart from what our noble women have raised, only \$35,000 have been contributed. Ten years ago, a like appeal would have been responded to at the rate of hundreds of thousands per day. Are these people less near to us because of their need? Let us resolve that at least \$100,000 shall be

contributed this week by our City. Let us not be shamed by St. Louis, which has given \$126,000. James M. Brown, No. 61 Wall-st., is the Treas-うるで

The Speaker of the House of Representa-

should take comfort in its disorder from this unhappy remark, we beg to inform both the head and the heels of that body, which are quite too often to be seen on the same level, that the House of Commons is usually a quiet and orderly assemblage, where every speaker is easily heard, unless the House is determined not to hear him, which really occurs but seldom; and where nothing whatever is permitted to go on at any time, except the business before the House. Not a document, not a newspaper, not pens or paper, not anything whatever, is permitted in the hands of any member, excepting only the printed order of business for the day. Conversation being likewise prohibited, as well as the peanut and apple trade, it follows that no public legislative assembly is or can be more quiet and decorous in their demeanor than the House of Commons. As a matter of sober fact, though it seems a pity to despoil the poetry of the amiable Speaker, our House of Representatives is a den of howling Dervishes beside it.

THE EXPECTED VETO.

Washington advices concur in anticipating a veto of the Reconstruction bill. It is expected

to be sent in to-morrow or Wednesday. We can regard this veto no otherwise than as a very grave mistake and a National misfortune. And, hopeless as may be the task, we cannot refrain from showing why this bill should not be vetoed.

Let us begin by admitting that the terms of Reconstruction proposed in the bill are harsher than we wish they were-as they are harsher than they would have been had not the Democratic minority of the House chosen to follow the lead of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens. They knew-for he frankly avowed-that his object was to make the bill harsher; yet they saw fit to unite with a minority of the Republicans in voting down the Blaine-Sherman proposition, after it had passed the Senate by 29 to 10; every Republican Senator voting for it. The Democrats so voted as to compel the majority of the Republicans to accept such a plan of Reconstruction as was satisfactory to Mr. Stevens or have none at all. The fact that a majority of the Republicans are at heart with Blaine and Sherman, and not with Stevens, is one to be regarded in acting on the main

As to the Military provisions of the bill now before the President, it must be considered that they amount in substance to this-The President is clothed with power to maintain order and protect loyal men from outrage and murder in the South. The President is to select the commandants of the several districts; he is to instruct them in their duties; he is to supervise their official actions, and to revise their judgments. What chance is there of wrong and oppression?

Are not these provisions needed? Read Mr. Pike's report on the murder of the three Union soldiers on the Savannah river, the escape of these murderers from justice through a writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Hall of Dela- not to charter another. ware, and the general satisfaction with which their return was greeted by their ex-Rebel neighbors. Is it possible that any man who calls himself a Unionist will say that the punishment of such murders can safely or should be left to the local authorities of the South? And, if not, who can say that the military provisions of the Reconstruction bill are unneeded or too stringent?

Again: No one will contend that no negroes. Rebel armies. We know that negroes have punished. Weeks ago, we asked any one to of a special Market Commission. ried, convicted, and punished, by the local ausilence. The fact is virtually conceded that the ex-Rebel Whites at the South will not-at all events, do not-punish the assassins of Union soldiers or of negroes.

Need we argue that those assassins must and will be punished, even though it should be necessary to this end that judges should be hurled from the bench and consigned to the dungeon? If there is any thing on which the loval heart of the country is fixed, it is that there shall be law and order at the South, and that the Rebel assassins of loyal men shall be punished. And, if you do not object to this, why object to the Military features of the Reconstruction bill? They are essentially provisional-transitory-transitional. Who need dread their operation?

There's none ever feared that the fruth should be told, But they whom the truth would indict."

Now as to Reconstruction: will those who are advising the President to veto this bill tell him what is to be gained by "the South" from such a veto? We ask a practical question and desire a practical answer. If this were the beginning of a controversy, it might be well to veto by way of taking an appeal from Congress to the People. But the appeal has been taken; it was fairly, boldly made by the President a year ago, and the verdict is overwhelmingly against him. It cannot be mistaken, nor argued down. The People have decided that the terms of Reconstruction shall be settled by their representatives in Congress. If it was right to make the appeal, how can it be wrong to abide the decision?

The XLth Congress is already chosen-in so far, at least, that its political character is fully decided. It is notorious that the next Cougress will be quite as Radical as that which closes with this week. Evidently, nothing is to be gained for "the South" by delay.

Look, now, at the fifth and sixth sections of the bill, and note that they recognize and legalize the existing State Governments at the South-recognize them, indeed, as "provisional only;" but who ever contended that they were more? We claim that this act legalizes all that has been or may be done by those governments, except that which Congress may expressly overrule. Is this nothing?

As for the residue of these sections, it almost wholly promissory or permissive in its character-that is, it authorizes "the South" to reconstruct herself in a certain way, but commands nothing, compels nothing. If "the "South" does not choose to accept the proffered conditions, she declines them, and remains as she is. Why deny her a chance to say whether she will or will not be so reconstructed ?

The exclusions and disfranchisements stipulated are, in the nature of things, temporary. They are sure to be remitted whenever we shall have fully returned to order and meace. And you cannot destroy the natural weight and influence of able and wise men by prescribing that they shall neither vote nor hold office. You are quite likely to increase them. A law prescribing that an ounce shall outweigh a pound would not avail.

"in this House." We cannot imagine how the true peace, we cannot quite forego the hope Speaker got his information; and lest the House that he will sign it. And we will thank any one who has his ear to remind him of this anecdote:

When Mr. Douglas had canvassed Illinois against Lincoln in 1858, and won his reelection as U. S. Senator, he came on to Washington, and, like a good Democrat, called on the head of his party, President Buchanan. After mutual greetings had passed, the President was first to broach the all-absorbing topic: "Mr. Douglas, what can we do with this distracting Kansas-Lecompton question?" "Why, 'Mr. President," responded the Little Giant, I can imagine that we should have some trouble with that matter up at the Capitol; but I don't see how you should have any. 'For the Constitution says, 'Congress shall make all needful regulations respecting the Territories;' but it says nothing about the President's making any."

Surely, when the People have decided a matter on appeal, and have affirmed the judgment of Congress, the President may justly feel discharged from further responsibility.

THIS CITY AT ALBANY.

Our Legislature meets this evening after its recess, with more bills on its general orders than can be, and many that ought not to be, enacted. Believing that there are some members of either House who mean to legislate for the public good, and not to fill their own pockets, nor those of their cronies, we proffer them a few suggestions with regard to legislation for this City. They must and shall be

I. We do pressingly need some means of more expeditious transit from the lower to the upper part of this island, and so out of town. An hour is now consumed in conveying a passenger from the business portion of our City to Harlem or Morrisania, when thirty minutes, at the outside, should suffice. There is no difference of opinion here on this point. As to the precise mode, we beg you to hear the advocates of all, and give us the best. We have been favorably impressed with that which avoids the great thoroughfares altogether and goes through the center of blocks; but, if any other should seem preferable, give us that one. Do not let the squabbles of rival projectors keep us out of some road that will take us up town and out of town in half the time now required. We cannot wait even another

II. As to Horse Railroads fraversing our streets, we cannot stand another, nor a piece of one. Do not extend one so much as a block. We have too many now. Our streets are so cumbered and blocked by them already that they are scarcely passable by ordinary conveyances. There are six rail tracks in some streets, rendering it difficult to avoid being run over by one car while seeking access to another. These cars are overcrowded at some hours, and would be if there were double tracks in every street, because Horse Railroads do not meet the public want. We pray you III. As to Commissions, we really need a

Board of Public Works and a Board of Piers and Wharves, and we need a complete overhauling of our Market system by some means. At present, our Markets are at one end of the City and their customers mainly at the other; so that carts filled with meats and vegetables fill our great thoroughfares every morning, travel down town. Our Markets would disgrace have been killed since the surrender of the Abyssinia; yet the ground they cover would sell for more than enough to build good ones here killed Whites, and have been punished where they are needed. Yet it seems to us that therefor, as was right. We know that Whites | a Board of Public Works ought to be charged have killed many negroes, and have not been with this whole matter, and save the expense

Rebel slayer of a negro had been arrested, creasing the number of our Policemen, increas- speech, it appears, has created great dissatis- the liberal representatives of a majority of the ing the pay of Firemen, Health Commissioners, thorities at the South. The answer is blank | &c., &c. We beg you to set your faces sternly against them all. The times are hard, taxes high, and we can't afford to increase them. They should be reduced if possible; indeed, they soon must be. If any bill involves an increase of taxation, put your foot on it! Our officeholders can better live on their present compensation than the people can afford to pay them more. We support certain measures above commended because we believe they will reduce taxes rather than increase them; but if any bill proposes to add a dollar to the public burdens without bringing two into the treasury, we wish that bill defeated.

V. As to our Excise Law, better let well alone. The Republicans must lose votes by it anyhow; but if we hold on to the law and enforce it, we shall lose less than if we attempt to split the difference between right and wrong by allowing the grogshops to be open part of each Sunday. Every one interested in the reputation. It is laughable to hear this Sunday Traffic will still vote against us; while the relaxation will disgust and repel some who will go with us if we stand by the law as it is. Sunday is no longer a day of riot and debauchery; it is a day of quiet and good order; and thus let it continue. Rum is now subordinate to law; let it so remain. Any change in the law would give a new chance to our interest in the country without respect to Cardozos and other nullifiers to paralyze its operation. Let us have a few months of external decency on Sundays, and then see if the people vote to return to the bad, old way. Give them a fair trial of both before they are called again to decide between them.

OUR CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

To-day the Legislature reassembles, sufficiently refreshed, we trust, by its holiday, to work with energy. In both Houses the Constitutional Convention is made a special order for to-morrow, and to settle questions at issue in respect to it is the first business of the Legislature. The various plans have been fully debated, and are well understood; nothing remains but to vote upon them. We think that the general opinion of the Republican party in the State sustains Gov. Fenton's plan for the division of 33 delegates at large between the two great parties, and we do not doubt that it has a majority in the Legislature. It has also been indorsed by our Union Republican General Committee, and whatever objections may be made to the gift of 16 delegates to the Democrats, none can be urged of sufficient weight to make advisable further postponement. We think, also, that the delegates should be elected from Assembly districts, and that this plan is generally considered the better. But the important matter now is the immediate passage of a bill to organize the Convention. Either of the plans will provide for the satisfactory representation of the people, and a Republican majority is certain.

We presume that each House still adheres to its original plan. Each then should pass its bill to-morrow, and then if a Committee of Conference is needed it may at once be appointed. There is no sound reason why the Senate

Governor before Thursday. The earnest desire of the people of the State that the Constitution should be revised, must be trifled with no any decision of our legislators, who were in more haste to vote themselves a holiday than the people a Convention. To redeem their neglect of business, they must work in earnest, and we urge that in neither house unnecessary debate be renewed to-morrow, but that the demand of the people be properly and promptly answered.

WHO DELAYS THE TARIFF BILL?

We have never known the Free Traders more active than in their opposition to the proposed Tariff. It is a military principle that the smaller the force the greater should be the energy, and just in the proportion that Free Trade loses credit with the people, it increases its efforts to postpone the consideration of the Tariff by Congress. Against the overwhelming proof the statistics of business for forty years afford, the Free-Trade argument cannot stand; and though its organs continue to send out pamphlets and handbills in which-protection to American industry is held up as the parent of all evil, they scarcely hope to reverse the decision of the country. They cannot succeed with the people. They turn to Congress, not hoping to convince its intelligence, but only to delay its action. We look to the majority in both Houses, who believe in Protection, to disappoint these schemes. The failure to pass the Tariff bill in the

Senate last year, its dangerous postponement in the House now, are probably results of Free Trade intrigue, which, unable to fight the bill on general principles, would kill it by continual amendments. For six months it has been the policy of Free Trade journals to excite jealousies and rivalries among our manufacturers. They have sought to set industry against industry, and as there can no bill framed that will exactly suit everybody, they have to some extent succeeded. Still, it is the almost unanimous demand of all branches of American industry that the Tariff bill shall be passed. Nine-tenths of the people are opposed to giving up all protection, merely because one-tenth imagine they will have too much or too little. The country demands the passage of some Tariff bill by this Congress, and we warn the House that in attempting to make the bill better by a series of little amendments to which there seems no end, it may end by making no bill whatever. The sculptor who, in the vain wish to make his statue perfect, chipped the marble away, is a bad example for our legislators.

Mr. Conkling, on Saturday, vainly tried to induce the House to finish with the Tax bill, that it might consider the Tariff to-day. No new principle has been introduced by the amendments of the Committee of Ways and Means, and no important discrimination has been made. Had Congress months to discuss these details, we should not object, but as it has but a few days we cantion it that every Free Trader is laboring to prolong the debate. There are plenty of gentlemen in the House, who would gladly discuss till the end of the session the duty on buttons or brass thimbles, but we appeal to the majority which does believe honestly in Protection to press the bill to a vote, without waiting another day.

MR. DISRAELTS REFORM SPEECH. Our mail advices from England show that the interest of the Reform drama is increasing. On the 11th inst., Mr. Disraeli, in an elaborate speech, a portion of which we reprint this morning, announced the intentions of the Govvernment, and described the nature of the resolutions they intended to inpoint us to a single instance wherein the ex- IV. There are various applications for in- troduce on the subject of Reform. The etion and the course of the Government is generally condemned by the press. Even The Times pronounces it unsatisfactory, and some of the papers hint at the probability of a Ministerial crisis, or a speedy break up of the Cabinet from internal dissensions. From Mr. Disraeli's labored speech it is clear

> blind to the signs of the times, and seem as if they cannot believe that the people are in earnest in demanding their rights. Mr. Disraeli boldly reiterates the old Tory doctrine that the elective franchise is a popular privilege and not a democratic right, and he makes a ridiculous attempt to prove that universal suffrage means class domination. His reference to the United States and our House of Representatives is most unhappy, and betrays an amount of ignorance astonishing in a statesman of his accomplishments and great Tory chief telling the Commons of England that the American House of Representatives "is elected by one class," and to find such a statement received with "loud cheers" from his followers. Surely he ought to know that our House is elected by the whole people, and that it represents every classes. He ought to know that in the sense in which he employs the term, in the sense in which it is understood by his aristocratic compeers, we have indeed no "class" in the United States. With us the majority rules, and, according to the popular principles underlying the British Constitution, it ought to do so in England likewise. There, however, the Constitution has been perverted to subscrye the interests of the few at the expense of the many, to put power in the hands of the minority, and enable them to override the will of the majority. The Reformers are laborring to restore the Constitution to its pristine simplicity and purity, and they are resisted by the Tories because it is felt by the "higher orders" that success in that work will lead to the downfall of class legislation, and will place the entire people of the country where the Constitution intended they should stand-on the same political level. It is evident from the tenor of Mr. Disraeli's reference to the United States that the Tories are still haunted by the dread of the "Americanizing" influence in remolding the institutions of the country. If they were not blinded, they would see that what in our political system is most objectionable to them, is the very foundation of the Constitution about whose merits and glories they are so boastful. An inflationist cotemporary indulges in declamatory observations on our opposition to

issuing greenbacks to pay the National loans. We do not want any portion of those loans. whether 6 per cent. compounds, or 7.30s, or 5-20s, paid by more additions to the currency; at least till we have resumed specie payments. This is where our opposition begins and ends on that subject. We say, pay your 6 per cent. legal tenders, as fast as they become due, In the British House of Commons there is generally much more noise and confusion than the restoration of our country to harmony and be passed by the Legislature and signed by the and the Assembly should not agree from money on hand in the Treasury, so

to take up the balance. Issue no more legal tenders, at least till you are ready to pay specie for them when presentd; and longer. Half of the session passed without don't stand still, nor take the back track, but go straight forward to resumption. The idea which underlies the proposition to wait for the country to grow into specie payments, without taking any steps to secure that result, means indefinite suspension. And the proposition to pay any part of the interest-bearing obligations of the Government by issuing more greenbacks, is just as applicable to the whole as a part; and, in its logical application, means the conversion of our whole debt into irredeemable paper money-in other words, repudiation.

THE OLD FIGHT.

The Chicago Tribune having had much to say of the absurdities, crotchets, extravagances, and ultraisms of H. G. on the subject of Protection and the Tariff, we were impelled to ask its editor to answer frankly and squarely these

questions:

"Wherein do these notions of H. G. differ from the doctrines and views which impelled and justified the passage of the Tariff of 1842 and the support of Henry Clay for President in the election of 1844? Wherein do they essentially differ from the doctrines maintained by Abraham Lincoln in canvassing Illinois for Clay in that contest? And wherein does the line of argument now held by our Chicago namesake differ from that of Mr. Clay's Illinois opponents in the canvass aforesaid?"

-To which our Chicago namesake responds in these words:

"If this means anything, it means that if Henry Ciay, H. G., and Mr. Lincoln, committed an error in 1844, and got overwhelmingly beaten in New-York and Illinois, and also in the United States, they ought to do the same thing again. What is the next question?"

-The Chicago Tribune thus admits that the Protectionist views of H. G. in 1867 are substantially if not precisely those held by him in 1844, in common with Henry Clay and Abraham Lincoln. We beg those who honor the memory of Clay and Lincoln to bear this in mind.

But our Chicago namesake is all wrong in his facts. Henry Clay was not "overwhelmingly beaten" in 1844, whether in New-York nor in the Union. He was so beaten in Illinois, because her population was far less intelligent, and largely of different stock, than that which has since made her populous and powerful. But the popular vote of New-York was thus cast:

Clay, 232,482...... Polk, 237,588...... Birney, 15,812 And that of the entire Union was:

Clay 1,288,533 | Polk 1,327,325 | Birney . It was the Birney diversion that barely beat us in this State and in the Union. Had there been no third candidate, Mr. Clay must have been elected.

As it was, we were beaten by the gross fraud of insisting that Polk was as much a Protectionist as Clay. By that bold imposture, we were swindled out of an overwhelming triumph at the October election in Pennsylvania-a triumph that would have given us not only that State, but New-York, Indiana, Michigan, and Louisiana, also in the Presidential vote the next month. These States hung on a pivot, and our defeat in Pennsylvania in October inclined them against us in November. We were beaten by the nomination of Dallas as a blind, by the Kane letter, by the Hughes debate, and by such arts as were summed up in the Pennsylvania ditty which ran-

"O poor cooney Whigs!
What makes you look so blue!
We will have Polk and Dallas,
And the Tariff of '42."

-We give the Free Traders fair notice that the Tariff issue is to be tried over again so soon as the decks can be cleared of the débris of Slavery, and that cheating cannot win next

THE NORTH GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

The speech by which the King of Prussia on the 9th of February closed the Prussian Diet, as well as the one by which he on Saturday opened the first Parliament of the North German Confederation, express great confidence in the speedy establishment of German unity. If a full agreement between the Government and people has not yet been obtained, and if the un friendly disposition of some of the minor Governments toward Prussia has not yet been fully removed, so much progress has of late been made by mutual concession in the reconciliation of all the different parties, that the new Parliament must be said to open under the most favorable auspices. that the teachings of experience have had no The President of the Second Prussian Chamber, salutary effect upon the Tories. They are who is a prominent member of the Party of Progress, referred to the past session of the Diet as one inspiring great confidence in the future. The King spoke of the important concessions which the Government has made to the majority of the Second Chamber and of the many measures which have been adopted by the Legislatures and sanctioned by the Government. All this seems to indicate that both the Government and the Liberal majority of the German Parliament intend to continue pursuing a policy of reconciliation for the purpose

> aim: the unity of Germany. Nor do we anticipate any great trouble between the representatives from the different States. In Saxony, it was recently reported by a Cable dispatch, that all the non-Prussian candidates had been elected; but even the party which has thus been successful in Saxony has declared that it loyally accepts the new German Confederation. The draft of a new Federal Constitution, which has been made by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries at Berlin, seems to have received the unanimous adhesion of all the Governments. Thus there is a spirit of mutual concession manifesting itself everywhere, and promising good

> of accomplishing what both assert to be their

Professor Agassiz's last lecture on "Monkeys, and the Native Inhabitants of South America." will be delivered in the Hall of Cooper Institute, to-morrow evening. This will be the lecture of the course, which has, thus far, been numerously attended by lovers of science and useful knowledge.

SOUTHERN RELIEF .- Mr. Richard O'Gorman delivered a lecture last evening at Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the Bloomingdale Catholic Association, in aid of the suffering poor of the South.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

BY TREBORAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 .- The amount of National bank currency issued during the week was \$199,405. Total amount issued to date, \$301,664,421. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn-out notes, ducted the currency returned, including worn-out notes, amounting to \$2.811.692, leaving in actual circulation at this date \$298,883,899. The disbursements for the week were as follows: War Department, \$3.547,926; Navy Department, \$885,884; Interior Department, \$1.677,1229-total, \$7,900,979. The amount of fractional currency issued to the Treasurer from the Printing Bureau for the week ending saturday was \$533,982 25. The shipments of fractional currency for the week were as follows: To Assistant-Treasurer at New-York, \$100,000; to National banks and others, \$106,364 69; total, \$206,364 69. The receipts from internal revenue on Saturday were \$534,554, making the total amount for the week \$2,60,539. The total amount for the week \$2,40,539.

The following are the receipts from customs for the week ending Feb. 1c; From Boston, \$280,619 03; New York, \$2,917,205; Philadelphia, \$200,879,28; Baltimore, \$71,411 41; New Orleans, \$135,124 63.

RAILEOAD BRIDGE REBUILT.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TELES.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 28.—The Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railroad bridge over the Miami River at Piqua, that has twice been carried away by floods and ice within the last two weeks, is now substantially rebuilt, and all the trains have resumed their regular trips.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.